EXHIBIT 2

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT 1 DISTRICT OF DELAWARE 2 Chapter 11 3 IN RE: Case No. 20-10343 (LSS) 4 BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA AND DELAWARE BSA, LLC, 5 Courtroom No. 2 824 North Market Street 6 Wilmington, Delaware 19801 7 Debtors. August 30, 2021 2:00 P.M. 8 9 TRANSCRIPT OF TELEPHONIC OMNIBUS HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE LAURIE SELBER SILVERSTEIN 10 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE 11 TELEPHONIC APPEARANCES: 12 For the Debtor: Andrew R. Remming, Esquire MORRIS, NICHOLS, ARSHT & TUNNELL LLP 13 1201 North Market Street, 16th Floor Wilmington, Delaware 19899 14 - and -15 Jessica C. Lauria, Esquire 16 WHITE & CASE LLP 17 1221 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10020 18 19 Audio Operator: Brandon J. McCarthy, ECRO 20 Transcription Company: Reliable 21 1007 N. Orange Street Wilmington, Delaware 19801 22 (302)654 - 8080Email: gmatthews@reliable-co.com 23 24 Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording; transcript produced by transcription service. 25

Case 1:21-mc-00011-SPW-TJC Document 10-2 Filed 11/15/21 Page 2 of 50

1	TELEPHONIC APPEARANCES	(Cont'd):
2	For the Debtors:	Michael C. Andolina, Esquire Matthew E. Linder, Esquire
3 4		Laura E. Baccash, Esquire Blair M. Warner, Esquire
5		WHITE & CASE LLP 111 South Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606
6	For Century:	Daniel Shamah, Esquire
7		O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP Times Square Tower
8		7 Times Square New York, New York 10036
10		- and -
11		Mary Beth Forshaw, Esquire SIMPSON THACHER & BARTLETT LLP
12		425 Lexington Avenue New York, New York 10017
13 14	For the Coalition of Abused Scouts:	Eric Goodman, Esquire BROWN RUDNICK LLP
15		601 Thirteenth Street NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20005
16	For the Committee of Tort Claimants:	Kirk Pasich, Esquire PASICH LLP
17		10880 Wilshire Boulevard Suite 2000
18		Los Angeles, California 90024
19 20	For the FCR:	Robert Brady, Esquire YOUNG CONAWAY STARGATT & TAYLOR LLP
21		Rodney Square 1000 North King Street
22		Wilmington, Delaware 19801
23		
24		
25		

Case 1:21-mc-00011-SPW-TJC Document 10-2 Filed 11/15/21 Page 4 of 50

(Proceedings commence at 2:04 p.m.)

THE COURT: Good afternoon, counsel. This is Judge Silverstein. We're here in Boy Scouts of America, Bankruptcy Case No. 20-10343, for some discovery issues.

I will turn it over to the debtor to start with; although, this was initiated by a request, a joint request, from the official committee of tort claimants, the coalition and the FCR.

MR. REMMING: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Andrew Remming, Morris Nichols. Its good to see you.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. REMMING: Good afternoon. You are correct, we are here today for a handful of discovery matters that were not initiated by the debtor. Before we dive into those, with the court's permission, I will turn it over to Jessica Lauria for some opening remarks.

THE COURT: Ms. Lauria?

MS. LAURIA: Thank you, Your Honor. Jessica Lauria, White & Case, for BSA.

I will be very brief, Your Honor. We just thought it would make sense to give you a status update before today's proceedings commence. We thank you very much for the prompt ruling with respect to the RSA. The parties have been digesting that. You will undoubtedly have noticed that we have not filed any amendments to the RSA, nor have we

requested that the court enter an order approving the RSA with the two modifications that were noted in Your Honor's ruling.

That, quite frankly, Your Honor, is because as you noted in your ruling the transaction contemplated by the RSA and the April Hartford settlement are mutually exclusive.

Hartford asserted, in its papers in connection with the RSA, that it may have a sizeable administrative expense priority claim and while the debtors and other parties, as I understand it, dispute that we have to take that assertion seriously particularly because to the extent Hartford were to have an administrative priority claim that would sit in front of all of our general unsecured creditors, both abuse survivors and non-abuse general unsecured creditors.

So we are evaluating right now, Your Honor, the best approach in light of Your Honor's ruling and in light of what may need to occur procedurally on the Hartford fronts.

We will get back to you, I think, in the next couple of days, but just wanted to make sure that we address the fact that we understand we haven't come back to the court for the RSA order.

All of that being said, Your Honor, we have continued to have mediation sessions including in-person mediation sessions and have had some very productive sessions with insurers, with chartered organizations and with representatives for survivor constituencies. So we are

cautiously optimistic that in the next couple of days we will be back, at least, on the docket with some news to report.

That is all have for today, Your Honor. Unless you have any questions I would hand the podium back over to Mr.

Remming to get the agenda started.

THE COURT: Thank you. No, I don't have any questions. I appreciate the update.

MR. REMMING: Thank you, Your Honor. Again, for the record, Andrew Remming, Morris Nichols Arsht & Tunnell, for the debtors.

The first item that we listed on the agenda was filed by the TCC, the coalition and the FCR. I don't know if Your Honor had a preference for where we start, but that is the first item on the agenda that letter.

THE COURT: That's fine.

MR. PASICH: Your Honor, this is Kirk Pasich for the official committee of tort claimants. If I may, I think the starting point for this discussion about our discovery is to focus on, really, the purpose of it and what we are seeking, and why we are before you.

As Century made clear in its last letter to the court this goes back to a 1996 transaction by which INA's assets reportedly were transferred to Century and its liabilities. And as a result Century is the one that is here; although, INA issued the policies.

Now the INA policies at issue commenced in or about 1951 and on through most of the life span of the Boy Scouts. One thing that makes these policies different from policies typically issued today is that most of them have no aggregate limits. The policies in the 50's, 60's and 70's the chunk of those have no aggregate limits meaning that they are uncapped. As long as there is an occurrence that triggers coverage in the policy period they have to respond to their limits.

Now I am sure that Your Honor is aware of the TDP that has been discussed. It has been the subject of some debate, but if we assume for a moment that the values that are set forth in the TDP were accurate, and I'm not speaking out about allegations of fraud or those sorts of things, that is a separate issue, but if we were to look at the majors of liability and the TDP, and we were to evaluate the INA policies, and we were to make various conservative assumptions in favor of INA, and by conservative assumptions I mean, for example, we assume that each survivor constitutes a single occurrence even though the law in a number of states would say each abuse is an occurrence. And when you have a policy that applies per occurrences, obviously, that is materially important factors to calculate the number of occurrences.

If we gave the INA and Century the benefit of that doubt, and we took the narrow, sort of, trigger theories, by which I mean what policies apply, so we said it's only the

first year of abuse, it is not each year of abuse, it is not the duration that entries are suffered, and we're aware of medical evidence that injuries continue like post- traumatic stress syndrome they can continue for decades after an episode of abuse.

If we ignore all of that and we give Century and INA the benefit of the doubt, and we look at the number of survivor claims where the first abuse was in their policy period you're looking at almost 16,000 claims. And if you take values that are tiered based on the level of abuse, the severity of abuse, you would value those claims as being somewhere between just under \$6 billion to a total value in excess of \$22 billion.

Now we're not saying that Century should pay that because if you take into account the years of the Century policies and give them the benefit of the doubt on the number of occurrences, and do those other things you come up with a potential liability range of about \$4.4 billion to about \$11.6 billion for those INA policies.

So we have been hearing claims of poverty. We know that Century is in run-off. We know that this transaction that went back to 1996 basically attempted to separate Century from INA. So if that transaction were legitimate and it stood up there would be one key question for this court and for us to evaluate in assessing what is the right contribution from

Century to any settlement, what can Century pay.

Now to do that we have to look at Century's financial condition and we posed one very simple interrogatory to Century that asked identify the maximum amount that Century can pay for any Century settlement. Pretty straight forward question. They are the ones that know their financial condition. They are the ones that know the reserve. They are the ones that know what the agreements are with INA and Chubb because let's be clear: under the plan that was approved in Pennsylvania in 1996 and amended thereafter there is an evergreen cash-flow that comes down from INA Financial, which is a Chubb Company, into Century and that cash-flow is based on dividends that are paid to INA Financial by Chubb. They require that a minimum of 10 percent of those dividends be set aside to be available to fund Century's obligations to its policy holders.

So we know there is an evergreen fund. We know that in the last 10 to 15 years literally hundreds of millions of dollars has been placed into Century from Chubb. We know that from Chubb's own financial statements and there is no dispute about that. So when we look at Century and we ask that interrogatory we're asking for Century to tell us, hey, how much can you pay for these liabilities? Century's response boiled down to its simplest point after going through pages of objections is we will meet and confer with you.

So we asked Century to produce documents that reflected its financial condition and eventually it produced six boxes of documents that showed up at our offices in Los Angeles, no cover sheet. To some extent about half of them were documents in the public record that we already have access to and the other half largely consisted of communications back and forth among the parties in this proceeding including the discover we propounded on Century.

So we saw nothing new that wasn't available in the public record. So, for example, we don't know what the reserves are that Century has set aside for the Boy Scout claims. We don't know if Century increased those reserves as we believe they were obligated to do as the claims mounted. We don't know how much is available in these various funding mechanisms to Century that come down from Chubb. We don't know any of that.

So one piece of information that we're really looking for is Chubb or Century to explain to us, to show us what it is capable of paying. Now we're not willing to take Century's word on that, nor do we actually have a statement from Century to us as to what it financially is capable of paying to resolve these claims.

So when it comes down to evaluating the plan, when it comes down to assessing settlement, all of those features, we don't know what Century can pay. We do know there is a

Chubb backstop. We do know from Chubb's annual reports filed earlier this year that Chubb is having a good year and it had a good year last year, pandemic notwithstanding. We do know that Chubb seems to believe that Century is going to be around for quite some time and expects it to be around for quite some time. So we are not sure how to balance that with what appears to be a claim that Century has an inability to pay a substantial amount of money.

So at the simplest point on this half of the issue we simply want Century to show us some documents that tell us what it really is able to pay on these transactions; these settlements, these claims. Now we are not asking Century to say what it is prepared to pay or --

THE COURT: Well let me ask you, I just want to make sure I understand, what theory is it based on, this request -- that wasn't English. What is the basis of this request that you could ask an opposing party what they're capable of paying? What rule does that come from? What theory is that based on? I am not sure I understand.

I understand why you want the information. I am trying to understand why you are entitled to it.

MR. PASICH: Well, Your Honor, I think when we're looking at evaluating assets of the estate, which is one of the things we're looking at here, and, obviously, a key asset of the estate is these INA policies and the value of those

policies, and we're assessing that in the context of a proposed plan. There are proceedings that were stayed, obviously, between the BSA and Century, among others, and there was a proceeding initiated, an adversary proceeding, here that has also been stayed.

So we're trying to do this to accommodate the BSA's desire to get a plan in place as soon as it reasonably can.

We have heard what they have said about that. We know there is ongoing settlement discussions. We know there's offers made, some of which we are aware of and some of which the TCC is not aware of. But as a representative of 84,000 abuse survivors we clearly have a stake in this game.

So from a practical perspective we are saying show us what you can pay. You want us to believe you can pay a certain amount of money and only that amount of money, so show us what you can pay. From a bankruptcy perspective you're right, we are requesting certain information that we have done in the form of interrogatories and production requests. I am aware of what Century said in its response letter where it disagrees with our legal ability to get them which is why I say we're looking at it from a practical perspective and a legal perspective.

We do have a claim, as the claimants, in the value of these policies. These policies, like all insurance policies, were set aside and designed to protect claimants,

not just the insured. That is one of the purposes behind insurance. We do have in certain states some of our claimants have the ability to make direct actions against Century and pursuant to those rights they could assert claims for this information from Century.

So I think we're looking at a combination of things here that are at play, but I do think it's true; if this court were to say and Century were to say we have no ability to force Century to produce this information then we don't get this information and then we don't have a basis because we will continue to object to the plan unless Century is --

THE COURT: But that is not the case. In fact, the RSA, and granted nobody has put that order in front of me, but under the RSA the committee has signed off on the structure of the plan. And the plan, as I understand it, at the moment does not have a settlement to evaluate with Century. So to say that you can't support a plan that's not true. In fact, it's not the situation here. In fact, the committee has supported a plan and had I not ruled the way I did you would have been there. So I don't understand that position.

MR. PASICH: Let me see if I can explain it, Your Honor, because your absolutely correct in terms of the TCC supporting the RSA and signing under the RSA; no disagreement there. Whether that RSA takes effect or not I don't know. Whether there is a plan that contemplates the RSA taking

effect that I can't tell you either.

We understand that the Boy Scouts are contemplating filing a plan in the immediate future, but if the RSA doesn't stand there is no approved plan. If the RSA does stand you are right, there isn't a settlement here that involves Century per say, it goes off into the land where the trust is there and then there's litigation and maybe were done.

I am trying to look at this from a practical perspective whereas the BSA has represented to you there are ongoing mediation sessions and we understand, although we're not a party to certain of these settlement discussions, that they're ongoing settlement discussions involving various insurers who we suppose would include Century, but we don't know that. So --

THE COURT: So do you want me to give the TCC and advantage during mediation, is that what this is about? I am trying to, again, figure the legal basis. I understand you are coming from a practical perspective and from a practical perspective we all love to have information from our adversaries about all kinds of issues, but that is not the standard.

So what I am hearing is inconsistent with where we were in this case, at least, two weeks ago and it seems like it's geared toward trying to get some advantage in the mediation.

MR. PASICH: Well, Your Honor, look, we left some advantage in the mediation I suppose that's true, but what we would really like to do is we don't want to be unreasonable here in our responses to attempts to resolve BSA's liability and to get a plan in place.

So what we do know is when we look at something like Century, and INA and Chubb, and we look at their financial statements and they tell us how much money they have — I mean if you're dealing with a company at the Chubb level that made three and a half billion in net profit last year alone, and we're evaluating this what I would say to Century is if you really can't pay show us because we don't want to make a demand that is unreasonable that has no chance of working. We want to make a reasonable demand based on ability to pay and based on a transaction that still gives policy holders the right to raise challenges to that transaction that would theoretically isolate INA and Chubb from any financial liability for Century.

So that is our position. It's not to gain an advantage. It's trying to be reasonable here to work towards a resolution that benefits everybody. We do not want to make a demand for \$8 billion if there's no chance that that is a reasonable number in light of Century's ability to pay, and whatever INA and Chubb's obligations may or may not be to backstop financial obligations that Century has. That is

really the thrust of this; not to gain an advantage at mediation, but to be reasonable.

THE COURT: Well the latter issue is a legal issue, right? The latter issue is what is the consequence or not of that divisive transaction that happened in 1990 whatever. So that is a legal issue. I understand that. That is not going to get litigated in front of me.

So that is an assessment that parties will have to make based on their own review of the cases, and what has happened, and maybe what has happened in other circumstances where someone has used this Pennsylvania statute before, and the effect of an insurance commissioner's decision, etc. That is a legal issue.

MR. PASICH: That is a legal issue, Your Honor, and I don't disagree with it. Also it plays an important issue here with respect to -- and this is where this ties into Hartford. And I know you haven't made a decision on Hartford, and I'm not asking you to do any such thing today. That is way beyond my purview to ask you to do that today, but because of the linkage between the Hartford settlement and Century in evaluating all of this, looking at the challenges, Century's ability to pay does become important.

One of the assets the Boy Scouts has under the Pennsylvania Insurance Department's approval, under the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's decision on that approval and

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

under the California Court of Appeals approval of that 1 decision there was an important carve-out here and that carveout was for policy holders. The department in those two courts recognized that a policy holder does have a right to challenge the transaction. That policy holder would be the BSA. 6

So if there is a release to be had here of anything involving Century it will be important to evaluate the value of that right that the BSA has to go beyond whatever Century's financial ability to pay is. Now if it turns out Century has a sufficient financial ability to pay we may never have to reach that issue, but if it doesn't we do reach that issue and we know the transaction involved.

One of the ironies here is the transaction challenge that was made in California was made by AIG and a Chubb Company. They challenged the transaction, they accused the transaction of being fraudulent. Now Chubb's tone has changed because when INA bought Chubb then all of a sudden it was in a different position because now the transaction that Chubb was challenging Chubb was now a party to that transaction.

We do know they mounted a challenge. We do know the California Court of Appeals recognized that challenge and we do know one other thing that the California Court of Appeals said that is relevant for our discussion today. The

California Court of Appeals said that when INA and Century wrote to their policy holders and they sent out letters describing the transaction those letters didn't cut it. They didn't do what they were supposed to do to give fair notice to the policy holders and, to use the words of the court, those letters could be characterized as fraudulent.

Now that was a result that Chubb obtained. That result stayed on the books. And the only reason that case didn't go any farther was the voters in California passed an initiative that changed the loss of -- the only people that could mount that kind of challenge would be a policy holder, not a competitor. Well one thing that would be easy to do here, from our perspective, to look at the validity of that transaction, would be to say to Chubb, to Century, to INA, look, the court told you, you needed to do a different letter.

So in the early 2000's did you, in fact, send the required letter to the Boy Scouts of America making the adequate and accurate disclosure that you were required to make because if you did that that changes the tenner of the discussion today. If you didn't do it then all we have is a court of appeal decision that's final, that Chubb obtained that said the disclosure wasn't adequate and characterized the disclosures as fraudulent. That goes to the value of the estate and it goes to the value of the BSA's rights to go beyond Century and to get to INA.

That is why I said at the start, Your Honor, that we have two pieces we are looking at here. One is Century's ability to pay and the other is, is INA obligated today, notwithstanding that transaction, on the billions of dollars of insurance that it provided to the BSA. That is the information we are requesting. There could be a simple answer to the latter, here is a letter that we can show you that was sent to the BSA, and on the former there would be an answer on what their financial ability to pay is.

THE COURT: My guess is that letter wouldn't end everything, but I guess here I'm still trying to figure out the context. The context we're in right now where you are trying to get this information. Perhaps there is another context where it would be permissible, but the context we're in right now is where I'm having some issue.

What is it related to? What is the hook for it?
What is in front of me in a contested way that would permit
the TCC to obtain this information and that is where I still
haven't heard that hook, if you will. How is it in front of
me -- how is properly in front of me in the context of where
we are right now which is nothing in the plan, as I understand
it, the latest plan that has been put in front of me, as I
understand it, or nothing in the RSA gives a release to
Century, gives a release to Chubb, gives a release to anybody
who was a part of that transaction. So those claims will all

still exist even if I confirm a plan, at least, any of the plans that have to date been put in front of me.

MR. PASICH: Your Honor, perhaps I can try it this way and offer two thoughts. Number one, the RSA isn't going to be operative in the current state. So that wouldn't be the governing document. Number two, I think if we look at the disclosure statements the TCC along with pretty much a bunch of other folks, I think, a large number of firms have checked into the disclosure statements, the statements provide sufficient information.

So in order for the claimants to evaluate the insurers' exposure and what they can pay this is information that goes to that exact point. So I don't think we can look at the RSA at this point and I do think we look at the disclosure statement and I do think we look at what objections are likely to be filed to any plan that comes up. To me those things are the basis for this court to say the information we're requesting should be produced.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. LUCAS: Your Honor, this is John Lucas for the TCC. May I add just a couple of comments?

THE COURT: No. You're the same party. No. One person. Thank you.

MR. LUCAS: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. GOODMAN: Your Honor?

THE COURT: There were two other signatories to the 1 2 letter. Does the FCR or the coalition have anything to add? 3 MR. GOODMAN: Your Honor, this is Eric Goodman. Can you hear me okay? 4 5 THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Goodman. 6 MR. GOODMAN: Thank you. Good afternoon, Your 7 Honor. Eric Goodman, Brown Rudnick, counsel for the coalition. 8 In the interest of full disclosure I am not an 9 10 insurance attorney. I am a bankruptcy attorney, former 11 bankruptcy clerk. I wake up in the morning and I only think about Section 1129 when it comes to these issues. 12 bankruptcy code to me is kind of the beginning and the end of 13 the day. 14 15 The discovery that we are seeking is critical for a bankruptcy reason and it's critical for a bankruptcy reason 16 17 that is completely independent of the Hartford settlement. 18 This is a plan confirmation issue. There are several directions this case could go in; the information that we are 19 20 seeking and have been seeking for some time from Century and 21 Chubb is relevant no matter which path we travel. 22 The debtors could file another plan. In fact, I 23 expect that they will file another plan. There are ways that

this case could go. The first is, and I hope this is the

case, that the debtors plan is accepted, after the vote, by

24

25

the survivors and other creditors in this case. If that is, in fact, what happens we will see litigation over the channeling injunction and the non-consensual releases that are contained in the plan.

Under the <u>Master Mortgage</u> factors and this court's own decision in <u>Millennium</u> a fair question will be whether the survivors are receiving a substantial recovery. What the INA insurance rights are worth bear on that question. The INA insurance rights may be worth billions, as you just heard from Mr. Pasich, or they may be worth substantially less than that. Right now we don't know. It depends on what Century can afford to pay and who is liable under the INA policies. That is why we need discovery.

The second path, and I hope this doesn't happen, but it could, is the debtors plan would be voted down. The debtors could then ask the court to confirm the toggle plan and that would put us before Section 1129(b), unfair discrimination, and Section 1129(a)(7), best interest of creditors. Those statutes would then be front and center.

Both of those tests concern themselves with the assets being set aside to pay dissenting creditors. The value of the INA insurance rights would be critical to that analysis. Absent the settlement with Century there is no path out of this case that doesn't not involve the value of the INA policies. That is the relevancy of the information we are

seeking.

THE COURT: Isn't that -- aren't the value of the policies the same regardless of whether this is a 7 or an 11? How is that -- I don't understand that argument and maybe I don't need to for today, but I don't understand that argument. The value of the policies, the litigation, the claims against Century, Chubb and INA, unless there is a settlement of them how is -- how does it matter for the best interest of creditors test. They are the same.

MR. GOODMAN: So two points, Your Honor, and I anticipated this question. So on the best interest of creditors test, and I don't know that I want to go too far into the weeds on this issue, but it depends on the <u>Fuller Austin</u> in the trust distribution procedures. To make the answer, I think, even more clear recall under the plan, the debtors plan, under both the toggle and the global resolution plan the general unsecured creditors are receiving recovery close to 95 percent.

In a cram-down situation, again the insurance rights from the Boy Scouts would be contributed to the trust, you would need to know the value of those assets, among other things, to know if the plan was unconfirmable on the grounds that it was unfairly discriminatory. So even if you, sort of, put aside the --

THE COURT: Vis-à-vis who? Vis-à-vis who? Oh, the

general unsecureds?

MR. GOODMAN: Yes.

THE COURT: Maybe. Okay. Maybe.

MR. GOODMAN: There are a number of creditors in this case who are receiving close to 100 percent payment under the plan. You would have a situation where the general unsecured creditors would be in the 75 to 95 percent range, I believe this is according to the debtors' disclosure statement. You would be in a situation where the survivors, I think, would be in the 1 to 3 percent range. Again, the asset values in the settlement trust would turn, in part, upon the value of the INA policy rights that would be assigned.

So that is the issue that you would run into if you were in the cram-down world. And, again, I hope that we are not in the cram-down world, but we could be. So, again, the discovery that we served on Century and Chubb it was served in connection with the debtors plan in the disclosure statement. The INA insurance rights from our perspective are the crown jewels in this case, potentially the most valuable assets that the debtors have, or it could be a lump of coal, the least valuable assets.

In terms of the coverage obligations and exposure Chubb is a major player in this case and we need to know if the amount owed by Century or Chubb are impaired. I think of it in just basic GAAP accounting terms. If the Century

receivable is impaired because the obligor is insolvent then you have to write it down and we don't want to be in a position where we discover at plan confirmation that the INA policies are impaired.

I would say that this is also a disclosure issue almost as much as a plan confirmation issue. The disclosure statement in its current form contains a range of potential recoveries for survivors. If the INA insurance rights are significantly impaired those estimates may be incorrect. It's a foundation question. Every plan that has been proposed has the INA insurance rights going to the settlement trust.

If the disclosure statement is going to provide estimates regarding potential ranges of recovery for survivors we need to have a sense of what those assets are worth or, at least, have a ball park -- know what even ball park we're in and right now we don't know what ball park Century and Chubb are in because they won't give us the information we have been requesting for months and months.

We have been facing an iron curtain of secrecy which is extremely frustrating given that we're in a Chapter 11 proceeding that is supposed to involve transparency. And I would also add, from a discovery standpoint, these really should be readily identifiable documents. We don't want a million emails. Century and Chubb should be able to produce this information in a matter of days and in electronic format

| rather than boxes of documents. To be clear --

THE COURT: Well they have what they have and since

it dates back it might not be in electronic form, but I

actually don't even have the discovery in front of me. Nobody

has put it in front of me. It wasn't attached to the letters.

So I don't have it.

MR. GOODMAN: I believe the discovery requests were attached to the letters, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Not the letters I am seeing.

MR. GOODMAN: I can provide the court with that docket entry later on, but I know that we did file the first letter and they were attached. We are happy to provide that information, Your Honor.

You know, to be clear, the information that we want and need has not been produced. Our requests are not moot. If anything I think they're more critical now than they were back in April. Again, it's not just a Hartford settlement issue although, obviously, the Hartford issue is important, but this issue really predates the Hartford settlement. The Hartford settlement put a highlighter on this one, but it's something that has been on our minds from a bankruptcy standpoint for a very long time.

The last point, Your Honor, I just want to note that we don't really have this issue with respect to any other insurer in this case. This is really a unique issue when it

```
comes to Century and Chubb and with this point. The court may
 1
 2
    have recalled or heard at the last hearing Mr. Stang said
 3
    something that I think does bear repeating here; Century has
 4
    said that it does not -- I'm sorry, I'm quoting from the
 5
    transcript from Mr. Stang,
 6
               "Century has said that it doesn't have the ability
 7
    to pay what we believe is a fair settlement."
               You know, that sort of brings front and center
 8
 9
    these issues and it brings it front and center from my
10
    standpoint from just purely bankruptcy reasons.
11
               THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
                             I don't have anything further, Your
12
               MR. GOODMAN:
13
   Honor.
14
               THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Goodman.
15
               Does the FCR have anything to add?
               MR. BRADY: Your Honor, Robert Brady for the FCR.
16
    No, we would adopt the arguments of counsel for the TCC and
17
18
    the coalition.
19
               THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. Let me hear from
20
    Century and whoever else is going to respond.
21
               MR. SHAMAH: Thank you, Your Honor. Daniel Shamah,
22
    O'Melveny & Myers, on behalf of Century.
23
               Can you hear me okay, Judge?
24
               THE COURT: I can.
25
               MR. SHAMAH: Thank you.
```

And, Your Honor, with me is Mary Beth Forshaw from Simpson Thatcher. She's counsel to Chubb in this matter.

And I'm quite glad she's on the line, Judge -she's going to follow me -- but I'm glad she's on the line,
because she's an insurance lawyer, and 95 percent of what I
just heard was just a coverage argument and not a bankruptcy
argument, other than a couple points Mr. Goodman made. And,
candidly, I'm not an insurance lawyer, but I heard a lot about
reserves and old transactions, none of which is before you.

With respect to the bankruptcy points that were made, I'll be very brief because I think, Your Honor, you're right on in terms of the somewhat odd circumstances that we find ourselves in, because contextually, everything I've heard were either things that haven't happened yet or things that are old and stale.

So, we heard about, if there's a Century release and if there's a Century settlement and if there's a plan and maybe it's a cram-down plan and maybe it's not a cram-down plan. None of that is before you. None of that has been teed up for your approval. None of that is, you know, you have no context with which to evaluate any of this if we're talking about hypothetical deals and hypothetical plans that have yet to be filed in the future.

We've also heard a little bit today about toggle plans that have been superceded and nobody is going forward

with those as we sit here today and a Hartford settlement that the debtors have repudiated, and Ms. Lauria said expressly at the front end, is very much in flux and is mutually exclusive with the deal that's on the table.

So, in terms of the context of the bankruptcy, from what I can glean from the letters -- and I don't believe, Mr. Goodman, any of the discovery requests were submitted -- but setting that aside, from what I can glean from the letters, there are three bankruptcy-related arguments that they're making.

The first is the Hartford settlement, which I think Your Honor knows is very much in flux; it's tied to one particular provision of that agreement, the most-favored nations provision that affects how much Hartford may pay, depending on what maybe Century would pay in a hypothetical settlement that's not before Your Honor. I view this as a replay of the evidentiary arguments that we had at the RSA hearing. We're not a party to that agreement. We didn't negotiate anything with that agreement, as all. I don't see how discovery of Century, in connection with the settlement agreement that is not up for Your Honor's approval in any way, is appropriate.

The second is they didn't mention it, so perhaps they've abandoned it, is the estimation motion. Your Honor, that motion is fully briefed, so I don't see how discovery in

connection with the estimation motion makes any sense, and in any event, Your Honor, that concerns the debtors' liabilities, nothing to do with Century and Chubb and INA and any of these other parties.

And so that brings us, I think, Your Honor, to the main argument, which is somehow plan confirmation. And I don't think they can put the toothpaste back in the tube, that they supported the plan that's currently on file. They withdrew their objections to the disclosure statement, in connection with the signing of the RSA. And so all of these arguments from Mr. Pasich and Mr. Goodman about needing to evaluate the disclosure statement and assess the confirmability of the plan, frankly, are disingenuous.

This is all about getting a leg up in the mediation to the negotiations. It has nothing to do with the plan that is in front of Your Honor.

They signed this RSA knowing that there were potentially issues around Century, given the 1996 transaction. They accepted that. That was part of the deal. They did not condition anything in the RSA on a settlement with Century.

Now, Ms. Forshaw is going to talk a little bit more about the 1996 transaction and she's also going to talk a little bit about what we produced and how, you know, candidly, it satisfies entirely questions that they have actually asked both, us in conversations as well as questions they've raised

today at the hearing.

But with respect to confirmation, I thought it was telling and interesting that they didn't cite one single case in any of their letters, indicating at all that this is at all relevant to confirmation. The policies are what they are.

The 1996 is what it is. It has a legal effect that may be litigated at some point down the line. Maybe it won't be. We don't know.

But whether the Court confirms the plan is entirely a separate matter completely.

They talked about potential recoveries of claimants. Recoveries of claimants are contingent on a host of factors. There's something like 20 to 30 pages of risk disclosures in the disclosure statement, many of which relate to insurance-coverage issues. It also relates to the amounts of claims that ultimately be allowed. It also relates to the expenses of the trust. There are innumerable consideration that can go into claimant recoveries. That does not open the door to discovery that -- into transactions that are 25 years old.

And lastly, Your Honor, I do want to point out the timing of a lot of this. This is old and stale discovery.

This was served back in April, two plans and a Hartford settlement ago. You know, the circumstances have obviously significantly changes in the intervening time period. They

have raised these issues during mediation, expressly for the purpose of getting an advantage in mediation.

I think Your Honor's instinct was exactly right during the opening colloquy. This is about getting additional information. If we can reach a settlement, that's great; nobody would be happier, obviously. But it's not appropriate to use discovery and, particularly, tee these issues up before Your Honor at particularly sensitive junctures in this case, during the RSA hearing and immediately thereafter, simply to gain an advantage.

And with that, Your Honor, unless you have questions on the bankruptcy side, I was going to turn it over to Ms. Forshaw, as Chubb's counsel to address the 1996 transaction.

THE COURT: No, I don't have any questions.

MR. SHAMAH: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Forshaw?

Thank you.

MS. FORSHAW: Can you hear me, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. FORSHAW: Great.

Mary Beth Forshaw from Simpson Thatcher, for Chubb Group Holdings. Combined, Your Honor, the claimants served Century and its five-step removed affiliate, Chubb Group Holdings, with 84 requests for production of documents, 13

interrogatories, and 11 requests for admission.

These discovery requests largely related to yet-to-be-decided coverage issues, including which insurer would have to pay the unadjudicated coverage to the Boy Scouts, in light of a 1996 restructuring that you heard about from Mr.

Pasich. Century and Chubb objected to the request (audio interference) to anything that was pending before the Court and also expressing concern about the burdens associated with collecting documents that date back to 1996.

Despite these well-founded objections, Chubb and Century, nevertheless, produced eight boxes of documents. The documents that were produced including 10 years' worth of financial statements relating to Chubb, a 330-page, detailed annual statement of Century as of 12-30-2020, that was filed with its regulator, the Pennsylvania Department of Insurance, the eight approval orders, relating to the 1996 transaction, and various disclosures relating to the 1996 transaction that describe what happened in 1996.

Claimants' letters are a little bit different than some of the things they expressed today, but what they basically say is, that's not enough. We need more information about the financial condition of Century and Chubb, and, second, we want additional documents relating to the approval of the transaction in 1996 and the documentation that the parties signed 25 years ago.

These requests should be denied (audio interference), frankly, because the claimants have already been provided with sufficient information to answer their questions about the financial wherewithal of Century and Chubb and the 1996 restructuring.

They want to know whether Century has enough money to pay under the insurance policies or pursuant to a settlement enter into with the Boy Scouts, and if Century doesn't have enough money, does Chubb have sufficient funds to chip in. These issues have no connection to anything pending before the Court, as my colleague from O'Melveny & Myers just said, the disclosure statement indicates that the plan that's on the table is based on an assumption that there might be no or limited insurance recoveries.

And more to the point, the coverage obligations under the Century policies are disputed. We firmly disagree with the assertions that Mr. Pasich made about the potential coverage available under the policies. He ignores the pending coverage disputes between the parties. He ignores key provisions of the agreements, the insurance agreements. He ignores that there's a lot of case law that says per-person and per-occurrence limits can be applied in this context, such that Century (audio interference) here. That's an argument that will likely be preserved for another day.

The coverage issues aren't adjudicated and aren't

going to be adjudicated in this court. Whether Century can or can't meet its obligations for these unadjudicated liabilities is not before you. And even more remote is the question as to whether if Century can't meet its obligations for these unadjudicated liabilities that will sorted out someday in the future, whether Chubb or anybody else has to step in and pay anything.

We cited in our letter to you, two cases that stand for the proposition that discovery of about ability to pay is generally disfavored. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure, Rule 26 says that such discovery, or it's been interpreted to say that such discovery is inappropriate.

That basic rule should be applied with more force here, where the question of insurer liability isn't even before the Court. In any event, to go back to what I said at the beginning, we don't even understand why they're even bringing up this information or this request about our financial wherewithal.

We produced 10 years of Chubb financial statements. They have a 330-page financial statement of Century given to its regulator. They don't need more. They should take the time to read the documents they have and make whatever assessment they want to make. They're certainly not entitled to more.

To move quickly on to the restructuring

transaction, let me start by saying that as a preliminary matter for the record, Chubb/Century categorically disagrees that anything that happened in 1996 was inappropriate or fraudulent in any way. We have provided you, Your Honor, with a 65-page opinion approving the 1996 transaction. The 1996 transaction was the subject of a very public process, a three-day hearing. It was approved by eight regulators. The 65-page decision from the Pennsylvania Department of Insurance notes that CCI, which merged with Century Indemnity Company, was backed up by billions of dollars, upon the restructuring being completed. It had experienced management staff. It operated for the past 25 years, pursuant to the supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Insurance. It's filed quarterly statements as to its activities over those 25 years.

The notion that anything, any steps taken by

Century or Chubb, since it's been part of Century and Chubb

have been associated, was inappropriate is just completely out

of bounds. Thousands of claims have been paid over the past

25 years.

For 25 years, Century has honored all of its obligations (audio interference) for information about the restructuring that occurred 25 years ago is a complete fishing expedition. They say, for example, that we should produce the exhibits referenced in the 65-page Pennsylvania Department of Insurance decision. Well, those exhibits that are referenced,

just to be clear, were not attachments to the decision. Those 200-plus exhibits that are referenced were the hearing record, the regulatory hearing record from that three-day hearing, back to 1996.

Century doesn't have a copy of the March hearing record dating back to 1996. The notion that the company should be tasked with sorting through ancient documents and trying to figure out which of them were exhibits that are referenced in the Department of Insurance order is absurd. We shouldn't be ordered to reconstruct the record.

Also, the idea that they need to see the record underlying the 65-page decision actually makes no sense. The decision says what it says, Your Honor. There's no interpretive dispute pending before you or, frankly, anybody else, about what that decision means. If there were such an interpretive dispute, it wouldn't be pending in the Boy Scouts bankruptcy action. There's no reason, no hook, no connection why Your Honor should order Century to produce the exhibits or try to reconstruct the exhibits.

The letters also say they want the transactional documents from the original 1996 transaction and they say they want those documents for two reasons. First, they want them to, quote, figure out for themselves how policies were allocated by operation of law in the restructuring.

Well, Your Honor, they have information that tells

them that; it's paragraphs 30 to 35 of the 65-page order that we've given them. It details how policies were allocated by operation of law. There's no need for us to produce irrelevant transactional documents and, frankly, the idea that the issue of, you know, who owes what under which policies, is something that is pending before Your Honor is absurd; again, that's an issue that someday will be sorted out in a coverage dispute, but not a dispute before Your Honor and certainly not one that's before us here today.

They also claim that they want to look at the transactional documents to try to figure out if there was a fraud or whether they have some ability to challenge the restructuring. Again, this is a 25-year-old transaction. I think they're going to be hard-pressed to find any basis to challenge the 25-year-old transaction that resulted in the operation of an insurance company that's been overseen closely by the Department of Insurance for 25 years.

Even if they could comfortable together such a claim, that claim, again, is a claim that would be part and parcel or follow any coverage proceeding that took place and certainly nothing that's going to be litigated before Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me ask you, Ms. Forshaw, I'm looking at the 65-page opinion and there seems to be multiple paragraphs that address INA policy holders --

MS. FORSHAW: Uh-huh. 1 2 THE COURT: -- in the 230s. 3 MS. FORSHAW: Paragraph 230s? THE COURT: Yeah. And it starts, well, 232, 233 4 5 and on --6 MS. FORSHAW: Uh-huh. 7 THE COURT: -- talk about the fact that INA policy holders are not required to consent under Pennsylvania law to 8 9 what's happening, that they don't have approval power over 10 this, and that -- and approval of a plan of division does not foreclose creditors, including policy holders, from pursuing 11 any remedy at law, which may be available to them. 12 Now, I take your point that this is 25 years old. 13 This divisive transaction happened a long time ago. Perhaps 14 15 Century has been meeting all of its obligations since that 16 point in time, and so nobody's had to go back after INA, but 17 I'm not -- I didn't read this whole thing in detail, but it 18 strikes me that there could be -- that nothing is precluded, let's put it that way, that this approval by the Pennsylvania 19 20 Commission or Department of Insurance says, it doesn't 21 foreclose creditors from pursuing any remedy they may have at 22 law, what that remedy may be. 23 MS. FORSHAW: It says what it says, Your Honor. 24 Our view is it's too late. Well, we have a lot of 25 defenses to such claims. It's too late. There certainly is

no claim that is ripe at this point, since there is no adjudicated liability owed to the Boy Scouts; that's another problem with their argument.

case. I think he got the facts wrong. The Court of Appeals did not make any sort of final finding; all it found is that a bunch of insurance companies that challenged the transaction had stated a claim that reversed a decision on a motion to dismiss, sent the proceeding back. Ultimately, the Trial Court in that case found that the claimants there had not met their burden in establishing any sort of fraud in connection with (audio interference) the plaintiffs there didn't actually have any standing to challenge the restructuring.

Ultimately, shortly thereafter, another California case came down and we cited it in our letter; it's called Yarway. And Yarway found that, in fact, Century was the legal successor to the liabilities of INA, in connection with the allocation of policies that were undertaken in connection with the restructuring transaction.

So, Your Honor, someday will we litigate with these folks what that paragraph means in the 65-page order? Someday will there be a dispute within the context of coverage as to what is INA's role, what is Century's role?

Maybe. But that's not now. And they are not entitled to, in our view, anymore discovery than they've

already received. We've been quite generous in what we've given them to try to resolve these discovery requests, which we thought were irrelevant and overbroad right from the start. We've given them outlines of the restructuring. We've given them financial information. We should not be called upon to go back and sort of through old files and try to find documents from 1996 and have to produce more.

These are side issues that have nothing to do, no connection with anything before Your Honor, and we would ask you to deny their request to receive further discovery. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Okay. Well, this discussion actually kind of highlights one of the reasons I wanted to have a more general discovery discussion today to try to figure out where we are and how plan-related discovery is going to proceed and when it might proceed.

As for this particular request at this time and in the way it's been framed to me, I'm not going to require, at this time, any further information to be produced by Century and Chubb. It is untethered to any particular dispute that's in front of me and it does seem to be motivated as, quite frankly, candidly stated by counsel by just wanting to know what Century, and perhaps Chubb, have an ability to pay relevant to the mediation and settlement discussions, and I do

not consider that to be an appropriate basis upon which to require adversaries to produce documents.

I don't have the document requests in front of me.

I don't think I missed them. I'll apologize in advance if I

did. But I don't have that in front of me.

There has been production made. Quite frankly, I don't see how the record of the proceeding, to the extent it exists in some forum, is all that relevant to legal issues about the effect of the 1996 transaction and its implications, upon which I make no comment.

So, I'm denying it at this time. Perhaps, it will be appropriate at a future date -- I don't know -- in connection with some discrete issue that's in front of me, but I'm not going to require it in this context.

That brings me to old discovery issues, which were in front of me by Hartford and Century, with respect to discovery they wanted to take and Rule 2004 motions. And this was back in, I want to say February, when I heard -- February 17th -- when I held some evidentiary hearings with respect to discovery that Century and Chubb wanted to take related to proofs of claim that had been filed.

And, again, I was sort of waiting to see where we're going to end up and what's going to be relevant and I'm still not necessarily positive because I don't know what plan is going to be in front of me. But let me go ahead and rule

with respect to those requests.

The first was a Rule 2004 request to take discovery of individual claimants. I believe this was Hartford's motion, although, I think Century and Hartford were involved in both; they were companion motions. And the real relevant testimony we had was from Dr. Denise Neumann Martin and she, her declaration was admitted and she was also subject to direct and cross-examination. She was a managing director of NERA Economic Consulting and she testified that she was retained by Hartford to draw a sample of the sexual abuse proofs of claim that could be examined further in discovery and that would allow for statistically significant inferences to be made about population parameters.

And she downloaded the survivor proofs of claim forms from the claims agent's site. She removed duplicates and she generated seven samples by randomly selecting 200 proofs of claim in six different subpopulations and a seventh sample of the 200 from the remaining proofs of claim.

Counsel chose the six subpopulations, which were alleged abuse in 1971 to 1975; no scouting affiliation; no abuser identification; no physical abuse alleged; whether they sought counseling or not; and no impact alleged.

Dr. Martin is not a subject-matter expert in the area and she was very clear that she wasn't. And she wasn't offered as one and she was very clear that she is not one.

She is a statistician who had been asked to design a proper sample. She testified that once provided with data and assigned characteristics to look for, she would be able to measure with statistical precision whether the subpopulation shared those characteristics, within a margin of error between 4 and 7 percent.

In no event, however, would she offer an opinion on whether claimants sharing those characteristics had filed valid or fraudulent sexual survivor proofs of claim, which was the exercise we were involved in. At that time, and even now, I'm denying the motion, because the record does not support a conclusion that the requested discovery will yield meaningful data and whether that data will permit the filing of omnibus objections, which was the stated purpose.

I don't have any doubt that Dr. Martin created a sample from which references that would carry statistically significant weight, with respect to giving characteristics could be drawn, but I had no evidence on the relevance of the subpopulation's chosen by counsel or why these subpopulations are worthy of examining or if that's the wrong question to ask.

I have no evidence from Dr. Martin to explain why the choice of subpopulations is important to the usefulness of the exercise or is unimportant to the usefulness of the exercise; in other words, why isn't it important to know why

these subpopulations were chosen and what they might relate to.

Again, I'm skeptical that you could file omnibus objections based on whatever might arise. And if it was going to be used with respect to estimating aggregate abuse claims, then it should be done in the context of that. We should have discovery related to that and not sort of a one-off.

I will note, and I think I said this at one of the previous hearings, that I had noted that one of the insurance companies had also provided the declaration of David McKnight from the Brattle Group, formerly of NERA, with respect to a separate motion, and he suggests what I just said in my ruling, which is that -- oh, this was with respect to the debtors' motion to estimate; it's at Docket 3859-1 -- where he says:

"The debtors have not defined what information or statistics they hope to estimate from the proposed interests and assume, without support, that a sample of less than .5 percent of the claims is large enough to make reliable estimations for the universe of claims. The debtors have not indicated by stratifying the claims by a statute of limitations and the number of times the alleged abusers appear in the proofs of claim will aid in claims estimation.

Well-designed sampling methodologies will involve defining the population from which the random sample will be

drawn, identifying the statistics or characteristics that will be estimated by the random sample, and choosing a targeted range of uncertainty in the estimates."

So, I think he supports what I'm saying, which is that I have no basis to know that six subpopulations chosen by counsel will result in any characteristics that will be helpful in evaluating anything that's in front of me, or certainly generalizing, with respect to proofs of claim. So, I'm denying it at this time.

There was a second request to take depositions of law firms and/or aggregators. And with respect to that, I'm going to permit the depositions of the aggregators that were listed in the particular motion. I think the evidence that was submitted raises concerns about how some of these claims were generated and the recent declaration there Mr. Kosnoff adds to that concern. So, at this time, I'm going to permit that discovery.

I think that that discovery could be relevant to voting and I think we need to get that underway, regardless of the plan that's in front of me. So, we'll start with the aggregators.

I'm not aware of any other discovery disputes that are outstanding, but if there are any, I would like that brought to attention of chambers so I can rule on it. And I would ask the parties at the appropriate time, and assuming

that I don't have consensus, which, of course, I'm still 1 encouraging, to think about how discovery is going to be 2 3 conducted to promptly get us to a confirmation hearing. It's not too early to give that thought. 4 5 That's all I have on discovery. Does anyone have 6 any questions on what I've ruled? 7 (No verbal response) THE COURT: Okay. 8 There was one other matter that 9 I raised, and we reached out to Ms. Veghte -- I don't know if 10 she's on the line today or not. (No verbal response) 11 THE COURT: Okay. There was a notice of withdrawal 12 filed at Docket Number 5891, notice of withdrawal as counsel 13 for claimant number SA-59066. 14 Our rules, as I read them, does not permit counsel 15 to withdraw without permission from the Court. This is from 16 an individual claimant and this needs to be addressed. My 17 18 understanding is it may relate to Docket 5894, which was a 19 notice to the Court of abandonment by contracted counselors. 20 And I don't read this as consent by a client; I 21 read it as dissatisfaction with the response of, the 22 responsiveness of a claimant's counsel. I make no comment on

the validity of it; I just recognize it for what it is.

But counsel should recognize that I'm not

recognizing this notice of withdrawal as a withdrawal. You

23

24

25

```
still have a client. We'll contact Ms. Veghte, again, if
1
   she's not on the call. I don't see her face.
2
 3
               Okay. I don't know if there are similar notices of
 4
   withdrawal. This is just one that I happened to see as I was
 5
   looking for something else. I don't troll the docket, so I
   don't know of everything that is filed, but I will say this,
 6
7
   more generally, that is not a way to extricate oneself from
   representation of a client.
8
9
               That's all I have for today.
10
               Is there anything that anyone else would like to
11
   bring up?
12
          (No verbal response)
13
               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
               I understand you're in mediation. Keep mediating.
14
15
               We're adjourned.
               COUNSEL: Thank you, Judge.
16
17
          (Proceedings concluded at 3:21 p.m.)
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

1	<u>CERTIFICATE</u>
2	
3	We certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
4	from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the
5	above-entitled matter.
6	/a/Marry 7aiagaltavalti
7	/s/Mary Zajaczkowski August 30, 2021 Mary Zajaczkowski, CET**D-531
8	/s/William J. Garling August 30, 2021
9	William J. Garling, CE/T 543
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	